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ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER: NEW WINDOWS.

The late Rev. J. Maskell, a true lover of all that concerned Westminster, contributed to 'N. & Q.' (7th S. v. 344) an interesting article on the above subject; and now, albeit but a poor wearer of his mantle, I will attempt to carry the observations upon it down to the present time. He left off, saying, "It is now proposed to insert additional memorials—one to Admiral Blake, and another in commemoration of the tercentenary of the Spanish Armada." This last is scarcely correct, the window being inserted by our American cousins more to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh, who deserved well of them, than as a record of the Armada itself, although some of the personages connected with it are figured thereon. The window to Admiral Blake is in the north aisle of the church and is of three lights, designed "in the style and character of the late fifteenth century work," there being three large figures or subjects, surmounted by delicate canopies wholly in silvery white glass with ruby backgrounds. The centre light is a large subject of Peter walking on the sea, having on the left the Archangel Michael, and on the right the angel of the sea; see Revelation, chap. x. Beneath are subjects from the life and death of the admiral: first the Malaga incident, where he is seen taking exception to a Spanish priest maltreating some of his sailors in the streets of this town; the centre panel shows Admiral Blake's body being rowed up the Thames to Westminster Abbey; and the third subject is Blake's body being ejected from the Abbey, September, 1661, after the restoration of Charles II. In the tracery are the arms and crest of Blake and the arms of Bridgwater and Taunton. A brass plate sets forth that the window was set up

"To the Glory of God and to the memory of Col. Robert Blake, Admiral at Sea, and chief founder of England's naval supremacy. Died August 7th, 1657. Ejected from his grave in the Abbey, and buried in St. Margaret's Churchyard, September, 1661."

Mr. Lewis Morris wrote the following dedicatory lines:—

> Kingdom or Commonwealth were less to thee,
> Than to crown England Queen o'er every sea.
> Strong sailor, sleeping sound, as sleep the just,
> Rest here: our Abbey keeps no worthier dust.

In July, 1888, an exquisite little window was placed in the inner or clergy vestry, representing jubilant angels, in illustration of the words, "Praise Him, all ye angels of His." It was, like the Blake window, designed by Mr. Frampton, and was erected privately and without any solicitations for subscriptions. It was by some said to be a memorial to the previous rector—Canon Conway—but this is not generally known. In 1891 the inner vestry was again adorned by a very beautiful window, erected by Archdeacon Farrar and his family to the memory of his son Cyril Lytton Farrar. The subject is a broad rendering of the exquisite picture of St. Anthony and St. George by the Veronese artist Vittore Pisano, the dedication being by Lord Lytton (Owen Meredith), who was the godfather of the deceased:—

> Dead almost ere his race of life began,
> Far lies his boyhood's grave in bright Cathay;
> Farther beyond our reach the future man
> Whose life has now begun the larger day.

On June 13, 1891, the window erected to the memory of the late Edward Lloyd, of the *Daily Chronicle* and *Lloyd's Weekly News*, was unveiled. It is a work of considerable merit both in design and execution. The centre light shows our Lord as a child in the carpenter's shop at Nazareth, typical of the "Dignity of Labour"; while beneath is a representation of Caxton exhibiting his printing-press to King Edward IV. The lights to the right and left show respectively the Angel of the Gospel and the Recording Angel, while beneath them are panels illustrative of "Sunrise" and "Sunset." In this case the quatrain was contributed by Sir Edwin Arnold, who writes:—

> A master printer of the press, he spake
> By mouth of many thousand tongues, he swayed
> The pens which break the sceptres; Good Lord, make
> Thy strong ones faithful, and Thy bold afraid!

The inscription being: "To the Glory of God and

in memory of Edward Lloyd, born February, 1815, died April 8th, 1890." Also in the north aisle is a stained-glass window, designed by Mr. Frampton, to the memory of Mr. Asherst Morris, the inscription being: "In affectionate memory of Edward Asherst Morris, who died 17th December, 1890, aged 27. Erected by his brother, Alfred Morris." The chief subject is the infant Christ lying in the manger with the Virgin Mother bending over him, while on either side the magi and the shepherds are offering their adoration and worship. Underneath are three picture subjects, the one in the centre being "Fraternus Amor," representing Mr. Morris and his brother, those at the sides being idealized figures of "Fortitudo" and "Caritas," while the smaller compartments are filled with representations of the family and college arms, &c. In the same aisle, nearer to the north porch, a stained-glass window was unveiled by the Duke of Wellington to the memory of Sir Goldsworthy Gurney, C.E., it being the gift of his daughter, Miss Anna Jane Gurney, and is also the work of Mr. Frampton. The centre light is the figure of the Saviour, symbolizing the Light of the World, on either side being representations of the "Angel of the Sun" and the "Angel of the Moon." Beneath are three panels, the one at the left being a portrait figure of Sir Goldsworthy Gurney, seated in his laboratory experimenting with electric wires. In the centre panel is a scroll upon which is seen a copy of the steam carriage which was his invention; and the third one shows a lighthouse with the rough sea dashing upon the rock-bound shore, with the rays of light flashing far over the ocean. In smaller divisions are the heraldic emblems of the county of Cornwall and Sir Goldsworthy Gurney. The inscription is :—

"To the Glory of God and in memory of Sir Goldsworthy Gurney. Born Feb. 14th, 1793. Died Feb. 28th, 1875. He originated the electric telegraph, high speed locomotion, and flashing light signalling. He invented the steam jet, and oxyhydrogen blow pipe. He resided in Cornwall, but spent much of his time in this parish, chiefly | at the Houses of Parliament. His wife Elizabeth, *née* Symonds, lies buried | at the church in the adjoining parish of St. Martin's in the Fields. | This window was given by their devoted daughter Anna Jane Gurney."

No memorial lines are placed under either of the two last-mentioned windows.

The memorial of the members of the House of Commons to the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith took the form of a window in this church, and is in the north aisle, next to the organ, and was unveiled on March 18, 1893, by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P. The centre light depicts our Lord as the Light of the World, with his right hand raised in the attitude of bestowing a benediction, and having underfoot the emblems of the powers of darkness, the serpent and the bat. The left-hand light contains the figure of the centurion Cornelius, and the right-hand one that of Nathaniel, the "Israelite indeed." Underneath are figures of Moses, in the centre; on the left King David, and on the right Nehemiah. Along the base of the window are the following lines by Dr. Alexander, Bishop of Derry:—

Courteous, yet strong, transparently sincere,
He passed from storms of state to heaven's calm year;
Few flowers or light rhetorical he sought,
Truth was his lily, and his light was thought.

In the top tracery four angels fill the larger lights, bearing in their hands a continuous label, upon which is seen the name "W. H. Smith," and the date of his birth, 1825, and death, 1891. The design is by Mr. J. P. Seddon, F.R.I.B.A., and was carried out by Messrs. Belham & Sons.

The most recent window is one in the south aisle, completing that side of the church, erected by Mr. H. A. Hunt (the rector's churchwarden) and his wife to the memory of their parents. It is a very beautiful specimen of the glass-stainer's art, and the three lights contain full-length figures, in the centre St. Margaret, and on either side King David and King Solomon. Underneath are three panels illustrating the building of the Temple. In the upper tracery are the arms of the four families commemorated and other heraldic adornments. The inscription, on a brass plate under the window, records that it was erected

"To the glory of God and in memory of
Sir Henry Arthur Hunt, C.B., 1810–1889.
Eliza Susannah, *née* Bennett, his wife, 1810–1891.
George Pownall, 1808–1893.
Harriett Alice, *née* Pett, his wife, 1814–1879.
This window is erected by their children
Henry Arthur Hunt,
Alice Eliza, *née* Pownall, his wife, 1894.

Dear honoured lost, to you your children raise
This fair memorial of their love and praise;
Far neath lifes darkening skies their feet may roam,
Bright, bright above them gleams the star of home.
F. W. Farrar.

Also to the memory of Mary Pownall Hunt, only child of the above. | Born May, 1863. Fell asleep August, 1865 | 'Her soul pleased the Lord, | therefore hasted He to take her from among the children of men.'"

There is now only one window remaining unfilled with stained glass, and, as the rector points out, "for obvious reasons" it is undesirable that it should be hurriedly filled. Here for the present I take leave of the subject. There are other memorials of which I may hereafter have a few words to say when opportunity shall serve.

W. E. Harland Oxley.

20, Artillery Buildings, Victoria Street, S.W.

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W. C. B.

LADY KATHERINE GREY.

(*Continued from p.* 162.)

Since making my last communication I have found in print the epitaphs in Salisbury Cathedral.* That on the monument of the Earl of Hertford liberally supplies the comment on his character with which I had not previously met, and although, after the manner of the time, the eulogium is extravagant, I think it may fairly be deduced that the earl was in his day an influential and honourable personage. To us, however, at present more particularly interested in Katherine, his first wife, the important fact which the inscription reveals is that it is she who shares this tomb with him; the recognition of his first love, the tribute to her worth, and their reunion even here, after years of cruel separation, cannot but gratify any one interested in their story. The fact can scarcely be questioned when the line is read, "Hic tandem, qua vixere concordia, requiescunt simul." Yet the discovery is surprising after having found the burial of Katherine clearly recorded in the Yoxford register, and information respecting the funeral in the 'State Papers.' Of course, the only reconcilement of the two statements is that at some time, either by her husband or by her grandson, the remains of the countess were transported to Salisbury; and, indeed, Miss Strickland, in 'Lives of the Tudor Princesses,' notices a tradition at Yoxford to the effect that the removal was made by the grandson, William Seymour. I regret that inquiry made by me, and courteously met at Salisbury and Yoxford, has not brought to light any record in the matter, so that, although we should have been glad of such support to the monumental evidence, we must take the inscribed words as we find them. Then it appears to follow that the words quoted from the Reyce MS. (*ante*, p. 161, first paragraph) should, in the light of the Salisbury inscription, be read literally, and as pointing to embalmment, of which the funeral accounts (these I hope hereafter to bring forward) afford evidence. I had supposed the words of Reyce to refer to the body itself; but now, with knowledge of the final interment at Salisbury, it appears correct to understand that the viscera only remained at Yoxford. It is curious, however, that the writer from whom we draw this inference does not mention the removal of the body to Salisbury. Knowing nothing of Reyce, or the nature of his MS., I shall be thankful to any correspondent for this information. It may just be added that, on the supposition of the earl's design that his wife's body should finally rest with his own, he is entirely free from reproach in not having raised a tomb at the spot destined to be only a temporary resting-place.

The Salisbury inscription sets forth the excellence of Katherine as well as the noble qualities of her husband, and I think, after allowance for customary panegyric, we may rest assured that she was truly an estimable lady. I will now give the epitaph as I find it:—

M.S.
Edvardo Hertfordiæ Comiti,
Baroni de Beleampo
Illustrissimi Principis Edvardi Ducis Somersetensis,

* Brit Mus., 'Salisbury Cathedral,' 295, b, 23; 7820, g. g. 25; 10360, bb, 49; 10368, f, 6.

Com. Hertfordiæ, Procom. Bellicamp. & Baronis de Sancto Mauro, Garteriani Ordinis Equestris Celeberrimi Sodalis, Edvardi VI. Reg. Avunculi, Gubernatoris ejusque, Regnorum, Dominiorum ac Subditorum Protectoris Dignissimi, Exercitumque Præfecti et Locumtenentis, Generalis Thesurarii, et Comit's Ma e calli Angliæ, Gubernatoris & Capitanei Insularum Garnsey & Jersey, et ex Anna uxore splendiss. orta natalibus et perantiquis,

Filio et Hæredi.

Nec non conjugi suæ chariss. dilectiss.

Catharinæ,

Henrici & Franciscæ Grai D.D. Suffolc. filiæ et hæredi Caroli Brandon D. Suffolc. ex Maria Hen. VIII. sorore Galliar. Regin. Dotata pronepti et Hen. VII. abnepti.*

Incomparabili Conjugum pari,

Qui alternantis fortunæ vices subinde experti,

Hic tandem qua vixere concordia requiescunt simul.

Illa

Singularis exempli, probitatis pietatis formæ ac fidei fœmina, Non sæculi sui sed omnis ævi optima clarissima, xxii Janua. Anno CIↃIↃLXIII † pie ac placide expiravit.

Ille

Vir integerrimus, nobilitatis norma, morum ac disciplinæ priscæ conservator, eloquio, prudentia, innocentia, gravitate, nec minus virtute & doctrina quam generis splendore nobilis, ut qui una cum Edvardo Principe Reg. Hen. fil. in studiis adoleverat. Religionis acerimus vindex, recti ac justi perpetuus assertor, in administrandis provinciis sibi creditis summæ fidei ac auctoritatis, amplissima ad Archi. D.D. pro Jac. M. B. Reg. opt. legatione functus. Domi forisque munificentia magnus, et ut opibus excellens sic animo quam divitiis locupletior, nec unquam potentia sua ad impotentiam in clientes usus.

Plenus honoribus, plenus annis

Octogessimum suum & tertium agens An. CIↃIↃCXXI. vi. Apr. Naturæ concessit.

Filios ex Heroina suscepit duos.

Of the above I venture an English rendering:—

Sacred to the Memory of

Edward, Earl of Hertford,

Baron Beauchamp,

Son and Heir of the most illustrious Prince, Edward, Duke of Somerset, Earl of Hertford, Viscount Beauchamp, and Baron of St. Maur [or Seymour], Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Uncle and Governor of King Edward VI., the most worthy Protector of his Kingdoms, Lordships, and Dependencies, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and Lord Lieutenant, Lord Treasurer, and Earl Marshal of England, Governor and Captain of the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey: by Anne his wife of most illustrious and ancient descent.

And also of his most dearly beloved wife,

Catherine,

Daughter and heiress of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, by his Duchess Frances, daughter and heiress of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, sister of Henry VIII., Queen of France, and thus by descent † the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.

Incomparable Consorts,

Who experienced in the vicissitudes of changing fortune,

At length, in the concord which marked their lives,

Here rest together.

She,

A woman of exceptional quality, of honour, piety, beauty, and constancy, the best and most illustrious not only of her own but every age. Piously and peacefully she expired the 22nd of January, 1563.‡

He,

A man of perfect integrity, a pattern of nobility, a guardian of morals and early training, of eloquence, prudence, blamelessness, and gravity, nor less distinguished by virtue and learning than by the lustre of noble birth, as one who was associated in his youthful studies with Prince Edward, son of King Henry VIII. An ardent champion of religion. The never-failing maintainer of right and justice. Of consummate fidelity and influence in administration of the provinces committed to him. Plenipotentiary for James, King of Great Britain, in the legation to the Arch-Duke and Duchess. Great in his munificence at home and abroad, and although of surpassing wealth, yet did he more largely abound in mental than in material opulence, nor ever did he exercise his power on the weakness of his dependants. Full of honours as of years, in his eighty-third year he yielded to nature, the 6th of April, 1621.

By the heroine he had two sons.

Thus by the author of the epitaph Katherine, as one who had endured much trouble, was accounted a heroine. The two sons mentioned, and further by special inscriptions on the tomb commemorated, were Edward and Thomas, both born during the captivity of their mother in the Tower of London. Neither of them survived their father, who in his loss grievously paid a penalty which often attends prolonged life. The eldest son of Edward had also died, so that his second son, William Seymour, succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Hertford, and in him the dukedom of Somerset was restored.

The Hertford monument is at the east end of the south aisle of Salisbury Cathedral, near the entrance to the Lady Chapel; of various marbles, it is an elaborate design of many parts. John Britton thought it too complex, and as an architectural work did not commend it. As its chief feature it has the figures, recumbent and praying, of the earl in armour, the countess in robes; while their two sons, as armed knights, kneel respectively at the head and foot. As I have said, Mr. Doyle, in his 'Official Baronage,' takes his portrait of the earl from the effigy; the sketch is so nice that desire is prompted to have similar delineation of the features of the countess.

Miss Strickland has as the frontispiece of her 'Tudor Princesses' a half-length portrait of Lady Katherine, from a small painting on panel belonging to Sir John Blois, in whose family Cockfield Hall has been about two hundred years. As to the history and credentials of the portrait we are not informed; the engraving represents a handsome, intelligent, and pensive face; the head-dress is the becoming hood or cap of the Tudor time, the broad front band of which, partly framing the face, is closely set with pearls; the lady is seated at a writing-table, a pen in her right hand, and in

* The use of *abnepti* in addition to *pronepti* (which strictly represents the degree of kindred) is not intelligible.

† Literally, endowed [by descent].

‡ Probably an error of the transcriber. The date was Jan. 27, 1567 (N.S. 1568).

her left a sand-box, from which she sprinkles the paper on which she has just ceased to write. My inquiry as to the great chest mentioned by Charles Knight (*ante*, p. 162) has at length been indirectly answered. It yet remains in the hall of the mansion, in which, I also learn, Lady Katherine's chamber is still pointed out. The house during three centuries has undergone alterations; it stands but a short distance off the village street, but the little river Yox intervenes, and part of the ancient moat remains; the park extends on the other side. The church (of moderate size and "Perpendicular") is on the south side of the street, while the hall is on the north side; the distance between them scarcely exceeds two hundred yards, so that the body of our poor "heroine" had but a little way to be borne. The beauty and fertility of the situation cause it to be known as "the garden of Suffolk." Yoxford is about four miles north of the small market town of Saxmundham, and the distance eastward to the sea-coast is but five miles.

W. L. RUTTON.

27, Elgin Avenue, Westbourne Park, W.

(*To be continued.*)

P.S.—Davy (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 19083, p. 251) quotes thus from the Reyce MS.: "The parlour and great part of the west end of the house was taken down and rebuilt this year 1655"; but that "Lady Katherine's Chamber, the very faire roome wherein she lay," was not affected is shown by the subsequent mention of it. Davy has also with his 'Suffolk Drawings' (Add. MS. 19176, pp. 204, 205) two careful sketches of the house, made in 1823, viz., of the two faces looking south-east and south-west (but erroneously noted north-west and north-east). As here represented, the building has a disappointingly modern aspect, though according with information I have received, that about a hundred years since these faces were rebuilt. No attempt was then made either to assimilate the new exterior with the old character of the house, or to apply the architectural features of a later era, and the plain sash windows and ordinary house-door (a column on each side carrying a little pediment) are but commonplace. The deep roof, with its dormer-windows, as apparently old, is more interesting. A north-east wing retains Tudor features, and, as one conjectures, it is in this wing that an upper room is known as Lady Katherine's. I learn also that the north-west face (not seen in Davy's drawing) is old, though perhaps partly the work of 1655. Formerly the house contained much heraldic glass (see Davy's notes), but to what extent it survives I have not heard.

ROYAL DESCENDANTS.—The following comparison supplies a curious case of fortuitous coincidence.

Cecily, Viscountess Dowager of Welles, was a daughter of Edward IV., and so aunt to Henry VIII.; she remarried Richard or John Kyme (the name is diversely spelt), who appears to have been resident in the Isle of Wight and descended from a baronial family of Lincolnshire, but no fit match for a princess. This couple left two surviving children, of course full cousins to Henry VIII., who, however, declined to notice them; the princess died in 1507/8, just before Henry succeeded to the throne.

Later on the king formed an illicit connexion with Elizabeth (*née* Blount) wife of Gilbert, Baron Talbot, of Kyme; this nobleman represented, by females, the baronial family of Kyme (1295–1338), from whom the king's cousins were probably descended in the male line. Thus was born in 1519, Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, &c., who died in 1536, probably without any personal knowledge of his cousins, then living in the Isle of Wight, who were legally in succession to the crown.

But this is not all. A gentleman of property, named Sir Oliver Leder, married Frances Baldwin, a great-granddaughter of the Princess Cecily Plantagenet; she died *s.p.* in 1558, but her husband came of a Huntingdonshire family, the Leders of Place House, long settled at Great Staughton, on the river Kyme. May not this name be a crude form of *kim*, *kimber*, *camper*, *kemper*, *Anglicè* champion?

This Lady Oliver Leder closed one branch of the Princess Cecily's issue, the other has been traced to 1570, when it also probably died out.

A. HALL.

PADDINGTON BOWLING-GREEN.—A letter from George Hardinge to Mrs. Inchbald is printed in Boaden's 'Life' of that lady, i. 328, in which he says:—

> "Martin* would refuse your little parties with him upon a summer's day, to the King of Bohemia's Head, or the Paddington Bowling Green, if he could see a page of this letter to me."

I have failed to discover the "King of Bohemia's Head," which is not mentioned in Larwood and Hotten's 'History of Signboards,' or in 'Tavern Anecdotes,' or in Burns's 'Catalogue of Tokens.' With regard to the other place of entertainment, I find from Lockie's 'Topography of London,' 1810, that the bowling-green was situated opposite No. 27, Edgware Road, about the eighth of a mile on the left from Tyburn turnpike. As Upper Berkeley Street branched off at No. 29, the bowling-green must have been situated between Upper Seymour Street West and Upper Berkeley Street West, the name of which has since been changed to Connaught Street. The letter is not dated, but seems to have been written about 1795, when Mrs.

* General Martin, a miser and debauchee of the Charteris type, who was a fellow lodger of Mrs. Inchbald's in Leicester Square, and is said to have been the first to lead the notorious Kitty Fisher astray.

Inchbald was living in Leicester Square. At that time there were scarcely any houses on the western side of the Edgware Road. Connaught Place was the first row of respectable houses to be built, and shortly afterwards a terrace extending as far Upper Seymour Street West, known as Arklow Place. Then came the bowling-green, and a cluster of small tenements known as Tom'in's Town, all traces of which, I imagine, have been swept away. Thence it was open country as far as the Harrow Road and beyond to Church Street, which is the oldest inhabited thoroughfare in Paddington. In 1810 Mrs. Inchbald went to live in St. George's Terrace, Uxbridge Road, then called St. George's Row, and there she resided till 1816, when she moved to Earl's Terrace, Kensington. During her residence in St. George's Terrace Mrs. Siddons was living at Westbourne Farm, and the intercourse between the two ladies was not infrequent. From Westbourne Green to St. George's Terrace was, as Boaden says, only a pleasant walk across the fields, and Mrs. Siddons used to send her daughter Cecilia with her governess, Miss Atkinson, and sometimes Patty Wilkinson, to her old friend, and constrain her to visit the cottage (Boaden's 'Memoir,' ii. 172). Not even the Great Western Railway can blot out the reminiscence of a pleasant intimacy, which seems to have ceased after Mrs. Siddons's removal to Upper Baker Street. W. F. Prideaux.

Jaipur, Rajputana.

Dying Speech of Wolsey. — The following parallel to Wolsey's celebrated dying saying seems worthy of record. The Arabic chronicler Ibnu'l Athir, as yet unfortunately untranslated, tell us that in the year 675, Samwra, Governor of Basra, on hearing of his deposition by the Caliph Mu'awiya said, "If I had obeyed God as I have obeyed him, He would not have punished me" ('Ibnu'l Athir,' ed. Tomberg, vol. iii. p. 412). X. B.

Lancashire Witchcraft.—The following cutting from the *Preston Guardian* of December 8, 1894, may possibly interest a section of your readers:—

"There are, without doubt, some superstitious people in Croston. A child was drowned in the River Yarrow some time ago, and the body has not yet been recovered. Some relatives and friends of the deceased have made several visits to a woman in Preston, a spiritualist or fortune teller, who has pretended to assure them that the body lies in a certain part of the stream, near to a white house. In consequence of these tales, numerous searches have been made, and only last Sunday there were crowds of people in Croston watching the operations of about thirty men, who had dammed the stream in several parts, and were following out these silly beliefs. It is hardly credible, but such has been the case, and, moreover, a loaf and quicksilver has been employed as a means of denoting the whereabouts of the body, but, as was to be expected, nothing has been found. The prevailing belief is that the body has been washed into the sea. A reward of 5*l.* has, this week, been offered by the father for the recovery of the body."

The only excuse (supposing any permissible) that can be made for resort to such impostors, is that the parents, in their distress, are ready to avail themselves of any means by which their efforts may be brought to a successful issue.

Richard Lawson.

Urmston, Manchester.

Bud.—Little attention seems to have been paid to a rustic and perhaps obsolete use of this noun. Wycherley, 1675, in 'The Country Wife,' has, "You are my own dear bud." Garrick's comedy, 'The Country Girl,' 1766, is an adaptation of the former play, and contains, among other examples, the following: (1) "He has made her call him husband, and bud, which she constantly does." (2) "Pray, sister, tell me why my bud looks so grum here in town." (3) "O my dear, dear bud, welcome home." (4) "You are my own dear bud, and I know you. I hate strangers." (5) "Bud, bud, do the town women love the player men too?" (6) "What do you call him bud for? Bud means husband; and he is not your husband, and I hope never will be; and if he was my husband I'd bud him, a surly, unreasonable beast." Macaulay ('Hist.,' ch. xvii.) cites some doggerel, 1691, relating to Dean Sherlock's 'Case of Allegiance,' as follows:—

> When Eve the fruit had tasted,
> She to her husband hasted,
> And chuck'd him on the chin-a.
> Dear bud, quoth she, come taste this fruit,
> 'Twill finely with your palate suit,
> To eat it is no sin-a.

I venture to think that the 'N. E. D.' has not done justice to this odd expression, in confounding it with other uses of the word "bud" which are wholly metaphorical. The citation from Wycherley is given, without any apparent consciousness that the term in question is simply a colloquial equivalent for "husband," as the passage here numbered (6) clearly proves.

Richard H. Thornton.

Portland, Oregon.

Pictorial Anachronisms.—Our streets have been lately treated by the managers of Drury Lane Theatre to a respresentation of the famous Dick Whittington listening to the sound of Bow bells, with the modern St. Paul's, dome and all, in sight. The foundation stone of that building was laid in 1675, and it was opened for divine service twenty-two years afterwards, in 1697, exactly three centuries before which Whittington was Lord Mayor for the first time, as the dates of his three elections are 1397, 1406, and 1419.

The Drury Lane placard brought to my recollection a visit many years ago to Stratford-on-Avon, when, on the sign-board of an inn called the "Sir John Falstaff," I noticed a picture of the corpulent

lover of sack represented with a tobacco-pipe in his hand, though such things were not known in England until about two centuries after his time.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

COPENHAGEN, A GAME.—In Miss Wilkins's novel 'Pembroke' this game is mentioned as known in New England. It is played in a cherry orchard by young men and maidens; a rope is used, and there is plenty of kissing. As this game is not known, so far as I know, in the old country, perhaps some American correspondent would describe it and say if any rhyme or special dialogue is used.

Another game mentioned in the same book is hully-gull. A certain, or uncertain, number of kernels of corn (maize?) are held in the shut fist of one player, who then says, "Hully-gull, hand full, passel how many?" The other player guesses, and wins or loses, according to the correctness of his guess. I have never heard of this game in this country, although it resembles several of the games described in Mrs. Gomme's charming volume.

W. H. PATTERSON.

Belfast.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

"DIKE-GRAVE" AND "DIKE-REEVE."—I should be glad of information as to these terms, applied in Lincolnshire to officers having charge of dikes or ditches. We have quotations for *dike-grave* from 1563 to about 1700, but none for its modern use; although it is included by Mr. E. Peacock in his 'Glossary of the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham,' in north-west Lincolnshire, as a synonym of *dike-reeve*. The latter word we know in official use from 1665 (16 & 17 Chas. II., c. 11) to the present year. Is the *dike-reeve* still called anywhere *dike-grave*; or is the popular pronunciation such that it may either be *dike-reeve* or *dike-grave*, *e.g.*, *dī'greave*? The words *reeve* and *grave*, are of course, not the same. The Dutch *dijkgrave* or *dijkgraf* has charge of the dikes or sea-walls, which keep the sea from submerging Holland. Has the English *dike-grave* or *dike-reeve* similar duties; or does he only attend to ditches, sluices, &c.? Is he a paid official; or is the office an honorary and onerous one, like that of sheriff? I have an extract from 'The Law of Land Drainage and Sewers,' by Kennedy and Sandars, on this point, from which I should gather that in some places *dike-reeves* are of the one class, and in some of the other; but I am not sure that I understand the writers, whose statement appears (to the unknowing) self-contradictory. Help on these points: (1) on the present existence and standing of *dike-grave*, (2) on the exact nature of the office of the *dike-reeve* (and *dike-grave* if he exists), will be thankfully received. J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

"FLASH."—In Theodore Hook's novel 'Jack Brag' (1837), vol. iii. 115, the following passage occurs: "A young man, dressed in the uniform of some volunteer corps of cavalry, wearing *flashes*." What were "flashes"? HENRY BRADLEY.

TIP-CAT.—I am very anxious to know the origin of the word "tip-cat." I am told that it is a very ancient game, still played by young people in every street; and then I know that the cat is depicted in the hieroglyphics on the most ancient monuments of Egypt. Then, again, the cat could only have been domesticated by the nations of Northern Europe at a very recent date, for its bones are not found in the kitchen middings of Denmark; so that I feel rather perplexed about this interesting question. D. B.

SPINNING-WHEELS.—Having lately been seized with a desire to enlarge my antiquarian collection by one or two specimens of spinning-wheels, I made inquiries at a local dealer's, where I was informed that these interesting relics of the "good old days" were now exceedingly rare, and that one had not crossed his path for two years. Is it possible that any reader of 'N. & Q.' possesses a genuine specimen of a hundred years ago which he would care to dispose of; or can any reader kindly inform me as to where I can obtain one? W. J. T.

SIR THOMAS ERSKINE PERRY, 1806–1882, on leaving India in November, 1852, was presented with a testimonial of 5,000*l*. At his request this was devoted, it is said, to the establishment of a Perry Professorship of Law. Does this professorship exist; and, if so, where? Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me the exact reference to the volume of the 'Miscellanies' of the Philobiblon Society in which Perry's communication concerning 'The Van den Bempde Papers' appeared? I should also be glad to know the full date of Perry's first marriage and his place of burial. G. F. R. B.

PHILLIMORE.—Lowndes's 'Bibliographer's Manual,' Bohn's edition, 1864, records the following: "Phillimore, George, The Interest of England in the Preservation of Ireland. Lond., 1689. 4to." I should feel greatly obliged by any information respecting this George Phillimore, as I am quite unable to identify him, and, indeed, do not know of the existence of any Phillimore at that particular time likely to write a book.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.

BLANTYRE PEERAGE.—Owing to the sad death of the Master of Blantyre unmarried, the direct

male line becomes extinct on the death of the present peer, whose brothers are the next heirs. As these have no issue, the peerage would on their deaths revert to Mr. Alexander Stuart of Eglescairnie; but as he is a still older man, it is hardly likely that he will live to succeed. Who, then, is the next heir? In the event of the peerage falling into abeyance, would the Crown call up one of the coheirs in the female line; and, if so, would the choice be necessarily confined to the grandsons of the present peer? X. Y. Z.

Higham Family.—Information is sought about this Suffolk family. Sir Clement Higham, of Barrow, was Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Mary, and the family continued at Barrow until the close of the seventeenth century. Mean time, younger members of the family dispersed into various other Suffolk parishes. I desire to ascertain the names of any parishes in which the name occurs from 1570 to 1700.

J. R. Neve.

Chipping Campden, Glos.

Sir Henry Herbert.—Can any of your contributors refer me to sources of information on Sir Henry Herbert, born 1595, died 1673, Master of the Revels from 1621 to the Civil War, and again under Charles II., at the Restoration, and brother of Lord Herbert of Cherbury and George Herbert the poet? I am aware of the references to him in the former's autobiography and the latter's 'Life' by Izaak Walton. Winifred Gardner.

48, Charles Street.

"Powder or Post."—In a letter to Dr. Davy, Porson says, "I have been at Death's door; but by a due neglect of the faculty, and plentiful use of my old remedy (powder of post), I am pretty well recovered." What was "powder of post"; or is some joke intended?

Francis W. Jackson, M.A.

Ebberston Vicarage, York.

Book Stamps.—The title-page of 'The Mariner's New Kalendar' (London, *circa* 1750) bears the words, "Stampt according to a late Act of Parliament (with Three Two-Penny Stamps)"; and underneath these three stamped impresses, with the words, "Duty two pence." What Act does this relate to; did it long remain in force; were many books so stamped? Though a book-hunter of some years, I have never before met with such a case. J. Cuthbert Welch, F.C.S.

The Brewery, Reading.

Hart.—In Fulham Church is a monument to the memory of Katharine Hart, eldest daughter of Edmond Powell, of Fulham, and wife of John Hart. She died Oct. 23, 1605, aged twenty-four. She had two sons and two daughters; but one of the sons predeceased the mother. Can any reader tell me anything about John Hart? I find him rated for a house in "fulham street" in the earliest existing assessment (1625), and his name appears for many years. In 1648 the churchwardens received "for buriall of Hart, vj^{d}." I think this entry probably refers to the interment of John Hart, but am not sure. I have a deed, dated June 18, 1628, wherein the Bishop of London grants to "John Hart of Lambeth" six acres of land in Fulham. This is certainly the same John Hart. In the 'State Papers, Dom.,' 446, No. 10, is a petition of one John Bumsted to Archbishop Laud, dated Feb. 27, 1639, complaining of an injustice done to him by Richard Hart, LL.D., of Fulham. In the 'Calendar of the Proceedings of the Committee for Advance of Money' is an information, dated June 18, 1649, in which this Dr. Hart is described as "late of Fulham, advocate of the Prince's Fleet." His wife's name was Diana. Can any one say if this Dr. Richard Hart was the son of John and Katharine Hart?

Chas. J. Ferret.

Cock-fighting.—I am anxious to learn something about the rules of the old pastime of cock-fighting, especially as it was practised in the schools in the North of England, where "cock-penny" was paid until quite recently. Are there works on this subject? A. B.

St. Nicholas, "apud Trinobantes."—In 1710 a certain F. G., minister of the church of St. Nicholas, "apud Trinobantes," published an edition of the 'Lambeth Articles.' Who was he; and where was his church? W. C. B.

Portrait.—I have a small oil portrait painted on wood. On the back is written "Christopher Coverdale." From the dress I should gather that the date was some time between 1750 and 1780. Can any one tell me anything of the original of the portrait? H. F. G.

Crest and Family.—Would some reader of 'N. & Q.' kindly inform me whether or not a branch of the Whittingham family (a county family of Northumberland) ever migrated into Shropshire and settled there; if so, is it known whether they adopted a crest different from that of the original family? Have the Whittinghams a crest similar to the one here described, viz., a sheaf of corn through which is thrust a reaping hook; on sheaf stands a raven (or dove) with wings open; if not, to what family does this crest belong? The name may possibly be spelt slightly different from the way here used. A. A. J.

Fotherby Family.—Edmund (son of Sir John Fotherby, of Barham, Kent), Vicar of Gainford, 1659-60, died 1700-1, aged seventy-six; Edmund, his son, born 1662, died *circa* 1690, Rector of Chadwell, Essex. Wanted, their marriages, before

1662 and 1683 respectively, the burial of the younger Edmund, and that of his wife. "Elizabeth Fotherby, widow" (of the elder Edmund ?), was buried at Gainford, Sept. 28, 1713. Any information as to the history and descendants of John Fotherby and his wife Anna Maria (Marley) would be very acceptable. He was born in 1633, son of the elder Edmund, and living in 1702. A. EDLESTON.

Gainford Vicarage, Darlington.

NEWSPAPER STAMP DUTY.—In 'Fragments of Two Centuries,' by A. Kingston (1893), reference is made to an Act which provided that "any person who lends out a newspaper for hire is subject to a penalty of 10*l.* for each offence." What is the date of this Act of Parliament; and when was it repealed? I. C. GOULD.

GABATTÀ.—Can any one explain how the Abyssinian game called *Gabattà* is played? Of it Mr. Bent merely says:—

"The wooden boards.....contain eighteen holes, nine for each person. There are three balls, called Chachima, for each hole, and the game is played by a system of passing which seemed to us very intricate, and which we could not learn; the holes they call their *toukuls* or huts, and they get very excited over it. It closely resembles the game we saw played by the negroes in Mashonaland, and is generally found, in one form or another, in the countries where Arab influence has at one time or another been felt."—'The Sacred City of the Ethiopians,' p. 73.

ST. SWITHIN.

WHITE GLOVES.—I do not know whether bishops are given to reading 'N. & Q.'; but even if they do not, perhaps some one can enlighten me upon the following point. The Bishop of Lincoln held a confirmation in a village lately, and it had been arranged with the vicar that one of the parishioners should send his carriage to the station, and that the bishop should be driven thence to the vicarage. A short time before it was necessary to set off to the station, the coachman (a new servant) sent in to ask whether he was to wear white gloves, because in other places at which he had lived he had always driven bishops in them. I wish to know if this is a general custom. I never heard of it, and a learned divine whom I have consulted gives it as his belief that it is only a species of full dress, and has no significance. At weddings white gloves are always worn by coachmen, and when the high sheriff meets the judges at assizes, but I never heard of them on any other occasion, and shall be glad of any information on the point.

F. P.

EDWARDS OF CASTLEGORE AND KILCROAGH.—Edward Edwards, of Castlegore, co Tyrone (at one time Sheriff of Derry and Tyrone), married Mary Moncrieff, daughter of Thomas Moncrieff, Alderman of Derry, and Sheriff 1690. One of his sons, Thomas Edwards, married a daughter of David Cairns, M.P.; another son, Capt. Robert, married Martha (?), daughter of Henry, Count La Vie; and a daughter, Mary, married Stephen Ash. In the Ash MSS. it is stated that Thomas above mentioned had a daughter Margaret (or Esther ?), who married James Brabazon, of Mornington House, and that she owned the estate of Raveagh, co. Tyrone (once the property of her maternal grandfather, David Cairns), "which she made over to her nephew, Hugh Gore Edwards." Who was the father of Hugh Gore Edwards? Margaret Edwards, sister and eventual heir of Hugh Edwards, and eldest daughter of Thomas Edwards, of Castlegore, married Robert Stuart, of Irry, father of the first Earl of Castle-Stewart; and the earl's cousin, Hamilton Stuart, married Elizabeth Edwards. In 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Gore Edwards, of Raveagh, married Robert Gore, grandson of the second Earl of Arran. In John Inch's MS. history of the Sproules of Tyrone (1869) he states that his aunt, Betty Sproule, married Nehemiah Edwards, of Kilcroagh, and proceeds:—

"Of this family was Lady Ross, named Elizabeth Edwards, who owned the Castlegore estate in her own right. This family of Edwardses and our ancestors of the Sproul family must have been related, for I have heard my grandmother, Elizabeth Sproule [wife of John Sproule, of Glenvale, co. Tyrone], say that she and Lady Ross were first cousins."

From another source I learn that Lady Ross married, secondly, a Capt. Battiman, retaining, of course, her title of "Lady Ross," and died without issue. I have failed to identify the Lord Ross who was her first husband. Sir Ralph Gore, Bart., created Earl of Ross in 1771, was married twice, but neither time to an Elizabeth Edwards. He had an only son, Ralph, who predeceased him; and when the earl died in 1802 the title appears to have died also. Who were the first husband and the parents of Elizabeth, Lady Ross? How were she and the other two Elizabeths (Mrs. Hamilton Stuart and Mrs. Robert Gore) and Mrs. Robert Stuart, of Irry, related to Edward Edwards? Were the Edwardses of Kilcroagh descended from Edward Edwards in the male line; and, if so, how? Their descent in the female line is thus traced: (1) Edward Edwards; (2) Capt. Robert Edwards; (3) daughter, married Robert Sproule; (4) Elizabeth, married John Sproule; (5) Betty, married Nehemiah Edwards, of Kilcroagh; (6) Eliza, married —— King; (7) William King, who assumed the additional name of Edwards, and was High Sheriff of Tyrone a few year ago. In the charter of Londonderry granted by Charles II. in 1667, Thomas Moncreiffe and Hugh Edward were among the first twelve aldermen named. Was Hugh Edward (spelt without the *s* in the charter) the father of Edward Edwards? J. J. ELDER.

Indianapolis, U.S.

Replies.

'TULLOCHGORUM.'

(8th S. vii. 204.)

The divergences noticeable in 'Tullochgorum,' as presented by various editors, are partly due, no doubt, to the fact that Skinner himself altered and amended the song, and in some measure attributable to preferences and whims of the editors. What is said to be the version with the author's last corrections is given in the 'Illustrations' to Johnson's 'Musical Museum,' iv. 283 (ed. 1853). This differs considerably from the text in the 'Museum' itself, which it may be presumed was the form in which Skinner was satisfied with the song in 1787. Burns thus wrote to him on the subject in October of that year:—

"Your three songs—'Tullochgorum,' 'John o' Badenyon,' and 'Ewie wi' the Crookit Horn'—go in this second number. I was determined, before I got your letter, to write you, begging that you would let me know where the editions of these pieces may be found, as you would wish them to continue to future times; and if you would be so kind to this undertaking as to send any songs, of your own or others, that you would think proper to publish."

Between the first version of the 'Museum' and that supplied in the 'Illustrations' to the work as giving the poet's final corrections there are considerable differences, all to the advantage of the latter. The most noticeable changes are in the second stanza and the last, although all are lightened and brightened by apt and felicitous touches. In the second stanza the substitution of "blythe and cheerie," as the repeated phrase for "blithe and merry," gives an openness and expansiveness to the movement, while the line—

And make a happy quorum

is more graceful and more appropriately nimble than—

To make a chearfu' quorum,

which it replaces. In the earlier version the rhyme "abhor him" responds to "Tullochgorum" in both the second stanza and the last, and this repetition is obviated by the latest alterations. It may be well to give the final stanza as it appears in both versions. As printed in Johnson's 'Museum,' under the editorship of Burns, the song closes thus:

But for the discontented fool,
Who wants to be oppression's tool,
May envy gnaw his rotten soul,
And blackest fiends devore him!
May dool and sorrow be his chance,
Dool and sorrow, dool and sorrow,
May dool and sorrow be his chance,
And honest souls abhor him.
May dool and sorrow be his chance,
And a' the ills that come frae France,
Whoe'er he be that winna dance
The reel o' Tullochgorum.

As finally amended the text is as follows:—

But for the sullen frumpish fool,
That loves to be oppression's tool,
May envy gnaw his rotten soul,
And discontent devour him;
May dool and sorrow be his chance,
Dool and sorrow, dool and sorrow,
Dool and sorrow be his chance,
And nane say, wae's me for him!
May dool and sorrow be his chance,
Wi' a' the ills that come frae France,
Wha e'er he be that winna dance
The Reel o' Tullochgorum.

In the collected edition of Skinner's 'Songs and Poems,' edited by H. G. Reid (Peterhead, 1859), 'Tullochgorum' corresponds throughout with the amended version of the 'Museum,' if we except slight variations in spelling and the single phrase "wi' mirth and glee," which represents "in mirth and glee" of the first stanza. Graham, in 'Songs of Scotland' (Edinburgh, 1848), professes to give the song in the same form, but besides minor differences he keeps to "blythe and merry" of the second stanza, and changes (probably for vocal convenience) the "sullen frumpish fool" of the last to a "silly fawning fool." Gilchrist, in 'Scottish Songs Ancient and Modern,' keeps faithfully to the author's amended text. It would be tedious—however curious and entertaining it might be—to follow the proceedings of other editors. Struthers, for instance, in the 'Harp of Caledonia' (Glasgow, 1819), substitutes "the lady" for "Montgomery" in the opening line, while Chambers, in 'Scottish Songs Prior to Burns,' omits the last stanza altogether. Peter Cunningham in 'English and Scottish Songs,' Chambers in 'Scottish Songs,' and others have their own eclectic fancies, while the editor for Messrs. Cassell & Co. of 'Scottish Songs Chronologically Arranged' dooms the battered personage of the closing stanza as a "dirty fawning fool." The authoritative versions of the song are, no doubt, those of the 'Museum' and of Reid, who had access to such of Skinner's papers as were still extant when he prepared his volume.

THOMAS BAYNE.

Helensburgh, N.B.

THE FOURTH ESTATE (8th S. vii. 148).—This question has been often discussed in the pages of 'N. & Q.' So long ago as May, 1855 (1st S. xi. 452), a correspondent stated he had heard Lord Brougham use it in the House of Commons, in 1823 or 1824, when it was treated as original. In April, 1878 (5th S. ix. 277), another correspondent refers to Macaulay's 'Essays,' i. 210 and chap. iii. of the 'History,' i. 366. A further contributor (378) suggests Carlyle as the author, and quotes his fifth lecture on 'Hero Worship and the Heroic in History,' 1841, as follows:—

"Burke said there were three estates in Parliament, but in the Reporters' Gallery yonder there sat a fourth estate more important far than they all."

In 6th S. iv. 428 it is asserted that Hazlitt first

used the expression in his essay on William Cobbett, wherein he wrote, "He is a kind of fourth estate in the politics of the country."

Who shall decide when doctors disagree?

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

The source of this phrase is said in 'N. & Q.' (5th S. ix. 378) to be as follows in its political sense:—

"Burke said there were three estates in Parliament, but in the Reporters' Gallery yonder there sat a fourth estate more important far than they all."—Carlyle, 'Hero Worship,' lect. v.

The reference to Fielding, 7th S. x. 307, is to another use of the phrase, in a social rather than a political sense. ED. MARSHALL.

An early *locus classicus* of this stupid expression is Carlyle's essay on Croker's edition of Boswell's 'Life of Johnson'—*Fraser's Magazine*, 1832. The 'Lilliput Debates,' as beginning "the stupendous fourth estate," &c., are there mentioned.

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

THE KILBURN (8th S. vi. 428, 494).—This stream was more generally known as the Westbourne, as it formed approximately the western boundary of the old manor of Tyburn. Its course, under its modern designation of the Bayswater rivulet, may be followed from beyond Kilburn Bridge to the Serpentine, in Bartlett's 'Topographical Survey of the Borough of St. Marylebone,' 1834. It will also be seen in the Ordnance Survey maps to a comparatively recent date. It no doubt originally passed into the Thames; but after the Serpentine was formed by the damming up of the stream and the absorption of its waters, its flow was checked until 1834, when it was cut off from the Serpentine and connected with the Ranelagh Sewer, which discharged into the Thames at Pimlico.

The Tyburn formed approximately the eastern boundary of the manor, and it is generally thought that the latter derived its designation from the rivulet on the eastern bank of which the original village and church were situated; but this appears to be an error. The name of Tyburn is more probably derived from the situation of the manor between the two streams. An old name of the eastern rivulet was the Aybrook, or Eyeburn, which, according to Maitland's 'History of London,' ed. 1739, p. 779, was derived from Ay (Eia), "a village suppos'd to have stood where Mayfair now is situated," and which formed the nucleus of an extensive estate that comprised the present Pimlico and Hyde Park. Maitland adds that in his time that part of the stream which ran above ground was still called Twyborne Brook, and it seems a reasonable assumption that the brook derived its name from the manor, rather than the manor from the brook.

I have not had the advantage of seeing MR. RUSSELL'S paper on Kilburn, but, as regards the origin of the name, I may note that the earliest charter printed by Park, in his 'History of Hampstead,' 1814, Appendix, p. xiii, styles the place Keneburna, and the next following calls it Kyneburna. The modern name of Kilburn appears, therefore, to be a corruption which has derived some countenance from the *cella* which was founded by the hermit Godwine in the eleventh century, and which subsequently developed into Kilburn Priory. The name was probably derived from a proprietor in Saxon times, to whom may be also due the local names of Kensington, Kensal, Kennistowne or Kentish Town, Ken or Caen Wood, and possibly the manor of Cantelows, the connexion of which with the Cantelupes has not, I think, been satisfactorily demonstrated.

In conclusion, I may add that an excellent account of the Tyburn will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. ii., N.S., p. 322 (March, 1857) and of the Westbourne, in vol. vii., N.S., p. 144 (August, 1859). A comprehensive work on the ancient water supply of London and the drainage system with which it was connected is much wanted. The course of the principal West-end sewers in 1815 will be seen in White's 'Proposed Improvements of the Western Part of London,' second edition, 1815, p. 76.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Jaipur, Rajputana.

OTRAR (8th S. vii. 227).—This place, if still in existence, is now of little or no importance. In the notes to Abulghâzi's 'History of the Tatars' (English translation, 1729), it is said to be "not of much importance at present"; and it is neither marked nor mentioned in Johnston's 'Cosmographic Atlas' (1889). Formerly, however, it was one of the chief cities of Central Asia. In the twelfth century it was the capital of Turkestan; and in 1215, when Zingis Khan invaded the dominions of Mohammed, Sultan of Carizme, this was the first place to which he laid siege, detaching for the purpose, under his sons Ugadai and Zagadai, a considerable portion of his army. The reason for this appears to have been that when, some time previously, he had sent ambassadors to the Sultan Mohammed with offers of friendship, they had been arrested and put to death by Gagir Khan, the governor of Otrar, who was a cousin of the sultan's mother. Mohammed was, indeed, a party to this massacre, which was the cause of Zingis Khan's war against him; but the invader cherished none the less a particular resentment against Gagir Khan.* Otrar was at this time a

* See Gibbon for a brief account of these events, ed. 1790, xi. 410.

place of such size that its garrison consisted of no fewer than sixty thousand men. It held out for five months, and fell at last by treachery, one of Gagir's generals deserting, with twenty thousand followers, to the enemy. They were one and all slain by the sons of Zingis, who reflected (says Abulghâzi) that they who had been unfaithful to one master were not likely to be faithful to another. The city having fallen, the governor with twenty thousand men retired to the citadel, where they made a desperate resistance, but being at length overpowered were, with a fine impartiality, rewarded with the same fate as their less heroic companions in arms. Gagir Khan himself was kept in chains for a while, but finally, by the command of Zingis, was put to death.

Upon the death of Zingis Khan, his second son, Zagatai, succeeded to that part of his dominions then known as the kingdoms of Cashgar and Maurrenner, as well as to some part of Carizme, the country about Balkh, and as far south as to the Indus. His dynasty lasted for 109 years, his last descendant, Casan Sultan, being conquered and put to death by another descendant of Zingis Khan through Ugadai, in 1348. Eleven years later the whole country was conquered by Tamerlane, with whose name Otrar will be for ever associated, for it was there that he died in 1405, when on his way from Samarcand to the invasion of China.

The exact position of Otrar on the map I cannot determine from Abulghâzi. His annotator says it was situated in 41° 50′ lat., on a small river which falls into the Amu-Daria about the ninety-ninth degree of longitude. On the maps accompanying the history (where it is spelt Otarar) it is placed nearly midway between Samarcand and Cashgar. In Chambers's 'Encyclopædia,' where it is mentioned merely as the place of Tamerlane's death, it is located on "the eastern side of the Syr-Daria." If this means upon that river itself, the description does not tally with that of the history I have been citing.

I may add that Termashirin, whose coin suggested MR. PLATT'S query, was the sixteenth Khan of the Zagatai line. He restored the Mohammedan religion, which had been introduced by Barak Khan, the sixth of the line, but had been lost in succeeding generations; and he was slain by his brother Butan, who afterwards seized the throne, in 1336 of our era. C. C. B.

This place is "a town of Russian Turkestan, gov. Ferghana, on the Sihon, 93 m. N.W. Tunkat" (A. Keith Johnston's 'Dictionary of Geography,' 1877). Malte-Brun speaks of it as "the ancient capital" of Turkestan.

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

This is the name of a town in Russian Turkestan, lat. 43° 58′ N., long. 67° 25′ E.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

POMFRET (8th S. vii. 228).—The late Prof. Henry Morley, in his "Library of English Literature," vol. i., says of the Rev. John Pomfret (1667–1703) that he was "a much better poet" than Sir Richard Blackmore, which is not in itself very high praise. Of Pomfret's 'Choice' he says, further, that it was "accounted one of the best poems of its day, and remained very popular throughout the eighteenth century." This poem he quotes in full; and it seems to prove that Pomfret, if not much of a poet, was at least a very sensible man. C. C. B.

The Rev. John Pomfret (1667–1702), vicar of Maulden, and subsequently of Millbrook, both in the county of Bedford, published in 1699 the first edition of his poem 'The Choice,' which remained very popular during the eighteenth century. The fourth edition was issued in 1701. See Dr. Johnson's 'English Poets,' London, 1790, vol. xvii., and extracts from 'Choice' in Cassell's "Library of English Literature" (volume, 'Shorter English Poems'). Pomfret's genealogy will be found in 'N. & Q.,' 8th S. ii. 27.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

MR. HOOPER should peruse the information given in Allibone's 'Dictionary of English Literature,' 1877. Pomfret's poems were favourites with the people, and must have had some good qualities, hence the large number of editions printed. Dr. Johnson, writing of the above, says, "He pleases many; and he who pleases many must have some species of merit." JOHN RADCLIFFE.

"He pleases many; and he who pleases many must have some species of merit," so writes Pomfret's illustrious biographer; and perhaps the remark conveys as much as sound criticism can say of some of our popular *fin de siècle* verse-mongers. Johnson was probably the authority for the statement in the *Quarterly*.

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

I have a set of Park's "British Poets," 1809; pretty little books, printed by Whittingham, illustrated by Stothard, &c. The forty-fifth volume contains 'Select Poems of John Pomfret,' &c. The forty-seventh volume contains 'Select Poems of Thomas Yalden, D.D.' R. R.

Boston, Lincolnshire.

JESUIT COLLEGE AT COME (8th S. vii. 208).—Combe, or Come (Cwm), in the parish of Llanrothal, in the county of Hereford, was an ancient, and probably the principal residence, of the Jesuit College of St. Francis Xavier. A very interesting account of this house is to be found in 'Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus,' by Brother Foley, S.J., vol. vi. p. 312, n. 609; vol. iv. p. 333 foll., 462 foll. On p. 464 of the

latter volume is printed the "Bishop of Hereford's Narrative," the MS. of which is in the British Museum.

This bishop's name was Herbert Croft, son of Sir Herbert Croft (cf. Wood, 'Athen. Oxon.,' ii. 264, edit. 1721). The future bishop was educated by the Society at St. Omer's College—the continental Stonyhurst—but having returned to England on family matters, he "ended in apostacy, receiving as a premium the Protestant See of Hereford." As bishop he seized and plundered the residence of his old masters, the Jesuit Fathers, at Combe, and carried off thence a valuable library of books and many precious manuscripts. These books, belonging to the Society of Jesus, are said to be at the present day in the Hereford Cathedral Library. Are the precious MSS. also there? CHARLES COUPE, S.J.

Stonyhurst College.

Can Come be a phonetic rendering for one of the many Combes? CHAS. JAS. FÉRET.

49, Edith Road, West Kensington.

PERCIVALL POTT, F.R.S. (8th S. vii. 105).—It may be added that he was born on Dec. 26, 1713, in that part of Threadneedle Street, London, which is now the site of the Bank buildings. His father, Percivall Pott, buried May 30, 1717, in the church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, "in the pew next the vestry door North Chancell," married Elizabeth, widow of —— Houblon, son of Sir Jacob Houblon. She was buried at St. Mary Aldermary, London, Dec. 29, 1744 (par. reg.). ('Chirurgical Works of Percivall Pott, F.R.S.,' ed. James Earle, vol. i., 1790.) DANIEL HIPWELL.

In MR. HIPWELL'S note on this subject the Christian name should have a double *l*. Pott always signed his name this way, and it will be so found on the title-pages of all his books, save one, where no doubt the omission of the *l* is a printer's error. J. B. B.

EDWARD BACON, M.P. (8th S. vi. 407, 518; vii. 53, 216).—MR. BARHAM SAFFORD'S pedigree is certainly defective. Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, had three sons by his first wife, Jane Fernley, viz.: (1) Sir Nicholas of Redgrave, Bart.; (2) Sir Nathaniel of Stiffkey, Knight, who died *s.p.m.*; (3) Edward, of Shrubland Hall, from whom descended the Bacons of Coddenham, Ipswich, and Earlham (Betham's 'Baronetage,' i. 16). Sir Butts Bacon, the first baronet of Mildenhall, was the fourth son of Sir Nicholas, the first baronet of Redgrave. W. D. PINK.

MR. SAFFORD can hardly be correct in saying Sir Butts Bacon was son of the first Sir Nicholas by Jane Fernley. This Sir Nicholas's eldest son Sir Nicholas (the baronet) married Anne, daughter and heir of Edmund Butts, and Sir Butts must have been son of the second Sir Nicholas. The father, Sir Nicholas, had also, by his first wife, Sir Nathaniel, of Stiffkey, and I still think Edward, of Shrubland, but as the younger Sir Nicholas is said to have had seven sons, Edward might have been of this younger generation. T. W.

Acton Clinton.

PICTURE OF KING CHARLES I. (8th S. vi. 407; vii. 17, 216).—In 'The Works of King Charles the Martyr,' second edition, printed for R. Chiswell, 1687, is a line engraving on p. 646, which corresponds to the picture in St. Botolph's. There are, however, some minor differences; as, for instance, the right hand holds the crown of thorns in the engraving. It is dated 1662, and in the corner is printed "C. P. C. Fruglus Delin, A. Herlochs Sculp, Antwerp." ALLAN H. BRIGHT.

MR. COLEMAN'S communication is both interesting and suggestive. One can understand that Charles I. would not be thought much of in Bishopsgate. Perhaps Cromwell or William III. would have been better treated; but why, and by what authority, was the painting not only removed but destroyed? EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

LOCUTION (8th S. vii. 247).—The saying is older than "Wesley, Bunyan, or Whitefield." "There goes John Bradford, but for the grace of God," will be found in Blunt's 'History of the Reformation in England,' I am all but sure. But I cannot lay my hand on my copy thereof to give the exact reference. H. J. MOULE.

Dorchester.

This remark, somewhat complacent, but undeniably true, is ascribed usually to John Bradford, and is termed by his biographer "a universal tradition, which has overcome the lapse of time" (Notice prefixed to the Parker Society's edition of his 'Works'). No authority is there given; but Venning is quoted as writing in 1653, "When he saw any drunk or heard any swear, &c., [Bradford] would raillingly complain, 'Lord, I have a drunken head; Lord, I have a swearing heart'"; words which convey a similar sentiment.

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

The saying should be, "There goes John Bradford, but for the grace of God!" So, at any rate, says Mr. A. H. Buller in 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' notice of John Bradford, who was burned at Smithfield in 1555. Borrow, in chap. v. of 'Lavengro,' ascribes the saying—with a saving "I think"—to old John Newton.

JAMES HOOPER.

Norwich.

"There goes John Newton, if it were not for the grace of God!" was an exclamation cha-

racteristic of the early life and experience of the friend of the poet Cowper. A.

Ealing.

THOMAS MARTIN, OF PALGRAVE (8th S. vi. 468, 514; vii. 92, 230, 274).—Whatever truth there may be in the story said to be copied into Davy's MSS. from a note in Martin's 'Church Notes,' one thing, at all events, must be incorrect. It is likely enough that he stopped on his way from Halesworth to Wenhaston to examine a ruin, but he certainly cannot have been going to "preach" there. He was not a clergyman, but a lawyer. I may, perhaps, be allowed to add that my query at the first reference, which has apparently brought forth four communications classed under the head of "Replies," has not been answered. I asked about a sale of his MSS., &c., which took place in London in May, 1774, and a fortnight later was favoured with an account of the catalogue of a sale which took place in Norwich in 1773, containing nothing more than I already knew; this was followed at intervals by three other replies, which had also nothing whatever to do with the object of my inquiry. F. NORGATE.

IRISH SPIRITUAL PEERS (8th S. vii. 208).—The Irish bishops sat in rotation. A reference to Hansard will supply the information wanted.

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

JEMMY=SHEEP'S HEAD (8th S. v. 345, 437; vi. 138, 412; vii. 131).—I wish to thank your correspondents who replied at the last reference to my suggestion of the word *gimmer* as a probable origin of "Jemmy." As to the principal objection—to wit, the hard sound of the initial letter—this is no more than I expected. It will be remembered, however, that I pointedly dwelt on the possible corruption of the term, and, by implication, the gradual substitution of the softer sound of *g*. As an instance of the kind having occurred, I may point to *gimmal*, "a quaint device or piece of machinery." Smart, in his edition of 'Walker's Dictionary,' says: "Old authors use *gimmer* for movement, machinery; as the gimmers of the world; and this is sometimes spelled *jimmer*." Now, if Smart is right, we have here a case in which a transition from the hard to the softer sound of the letter *g* has occurred. Your readers will, of course, know that the initial letter of *gimmal* is generally hard. I simply cite this to show that the probability I ventured to submit in the case of *gimmer* is not, having regard to the instance mentioned by Smart, so very unreasonable after all.

MR. LANGHORNE'S note savours of history. If it could be shown that the term "sanguinary James" was in vogue at the period of the introduction of "the national [Scottish] dish of singed sheep's head and trotters,' we might not have to look much further for the origin of "bloody Jemmy," supposing the latter to be of later coinage. It might be that we are, after all, indebted to our friends across the Border for the nickname "Jemmy." MR. ROYCE'S query is also deserving of some notice. C. P. HALE

In the time of the Russian war, when Strutton Ground and the Broadway were the great marketing centres of the working classes of Westminster, I remember that sheeps' heads were universally known as "bleeding Jemmies" and "staring quarters." HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

"SAINT" CONFOUNDED WITH "HOLY" (8th S. vii. 204).—DR. CHANCE cites the cases of St. Sophia at Constantinople, and of two churches in London, St. Faith and St. Sepulchre's, as instances of the contention that "Saint" is often confounded with "Holy," and is so used in the dedication of churches. This is to some extent true with regard to St. Sophia; but, according to an admirable history of that church lately published, it was not dedicated to the abstraction "Holy Wisdom," but to the second person of the Trinity, under the attribution of "Divine Wisdom."

The Church of St. Faith was dedicated to St. Fides or St. Faith, who, according to Alban Butler, was martyred with her companions, A.D. 920, by Dacian, Prefect of Gaul, under Diocletian. According to that authority and to the 'Anglican Church Calendar' sixteen churches in England were dedicated to her, including a priory in Norfolk, and the crypt of old St. Paul's, London.

The church called "St. Sepulchre's" is mentioned by various histories of London as having been dedicated to "St. Pulchre" or "St. Pulcheria," who, according to Alban Butler, was Empress of the East in the fifth century, and is commemorated on Sept. 10. Her name got corrupted into "St. Sepulchre," she was granddaughter to Theodosius the Great and succeeded her brother—another Theodosius—as Empress of the East. She died A.D. 453. She founded and endowed a great many churches, and her feast is kept both in the Latin and Greek calendars. R. MILLS.

My copy of 8th S. v. is binding, so I cannot refer to DR. CHANCE's last note; but surely he is running after a shadow. Confound "Saint" with "Holy"! Why, they are the same thing. "Saint" means "Holy," neither more nor less: St. Peter and St. John are the Holy Peter and John, exactly as Saint Sepulchre is the Holy Sepulchre in what DR. CHANCE ambiguously calls the "Protestant Church" in London. C. F. S. WARREN, M.A.

Longford, Coventry.

There is another church in London—but DR. CHANCE must permit me to repudiate "Protest-

ant" as its correct description—"Saint" Saviour, in Southwark, where the title must mean "Holy." By the way, the use of the expression "Saint Mary" is sneered at by Canon Oakeley, as one of the peculiarities of his *quondam* allies. Certainly, it is ambiguous.

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

LEGH (8th S. vi. 288, 356).—I have not yet thanked MRS. SCARLETT for her valued reply to my query concerning Lady Margaret Legh. The information she gives is very acceptable. In thanking her, may I be allowed to point out a slight discrepancy? She states that "Dame Margaret died in London, 1603, and was buried June 3rd, in Fulham Church." But the monument erected by her husband, Sir Peter Legh, reads, "She yeelded her sovle to ye blessednesse of long rest & her body to this earth Ivl. 23, 1603." Lady Newton, of Lyme Park, Cheshire, informs me that Sir Peter Legh married, as his second wife, Dorothy, widow of Richard Brereton, of Tatton.

CHAS. JAS. FERET.

TAX ON BIRTHS (8th S. v. 367, 472; vi. 154, 395).—In the parish register of Sollyhull, co. Warwick, occurs, 1698, "a list of names of those who are to pay the king's duty," and the following: "1698, bap., Nicholas, son of John Twigger, who receives alms Oct. 26," and other similar entries, showing, I think, that those "on the parish" were exempt.

C. E. GILDERSOME-DICKINSON.

Eden Bridge.

'CALENDAR OF PATENT ROLLS' (8th S. vi. 219).—The 'Calendar of Patent Rolls' in Ireland of Henry VIII. and James I. was published many years ago; but why are not those of the intervening reigns of Mary and Elizabeth also published?

H. LOFTUS TOTTENHAM.

FRANKLIN OR FRANKLYN FAMILY, OF JAMAICA (8th S. vii. 107).—If W. H. D. will refer to Lawrence Archer's 'Monumental Inscriptions of the British West Indies' he will find inscriptions relating to Peter Franklen, Esq., collector at Kingston, Jamaica, sometime of H.M. Council of Tobago, who was interred Dec. 30, 1799; Henry Franklin, Esq., who died Nov. 8, 1857, aged forty-six; Julia, born Nov. 8, 1835, died April 17, 1836, and Edward, born Sept. 6, 1844, died March 15, 1848, the children of Henry Franklin, solicitor, and Elizabeth his wife; and Miss Eleanor Franklin, died March 15, 1832, aged forty-six. All the above were buried at Kingston. The *Gentleman's Magazine* records the deaths of Tho. Franklin, Esq., a young gentleman from Jamaica, Sept. 26, 1767; and Wm. Franklyn, eldest son of Gilbert Franklyn, Esq., of Bruton Street, Oct. 11, 1776. Add. MS. 21931 at the British Museum contains a complete list of all wills recorded at Jamaica between 1666 and 1750. According to Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses' John Gilbert Francklyn, son of Gilbert Francklyn, of London, Esq., matriculated from Oriel College, July 15, 1784, aged seventeen. Charles Peter, the son of Gilbert Francklyn and Edith his wife, was baptized at St. John's, Antigua, Sept. 23, 1769; and this Gilbert may be identical with the one of Mereworth Castle, Kent. The family flourished in the last-named island during the whole of the eighteenth century, and probably spread to others, but W. H. D. can see their pedigree, with wills and extracts from parish registers, in my 'History of Antigua,' vol. i. p. 258.

V. L. OLIVER.

Sunninghill.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH AND SPELLING (8th S. vii. 164).—Is MR. LYNN aware that the terminal in the name of the astronomer under consideration is "stead," a place, not *steed*, an animal? It is corrupted from Verlamstead, and survives, near St. Albans, as Flamstead. Place-names spread by the migration of natives, and if the astronomer was really a native of Derbyshire, we have also a family of Flamsteds, in Northants.

A. H.

SHAKSPEARE, ORIGIN OF THE NAME (8th S. vi. 284; vii. 178).—It has been suggested that the family name of our great dramatist, Shakspere, may be taken literally, as a javelin, a harpoon—a weapon grasped strongly and vibrated rapidly, to give it impetus, when discharged as a lance. The use of such instruments survived in the "javelin men" who attended judges on circuit, and by that usage would spread to different counties.

A. HALL.

Why is a double name called a "beloved disciple" name? There must be some reason not special to the present case, for the beloved disciple of the Gospel was neither James nor Peter, but John, and had himself no second name, unless Boanerges, and that was not peculiar to him.

C. F. S. WARREN, M.A.

Longford, Coventry.

'THE TWA CORBIES' (8th S. vii. 228).—Pushkin's complete works contain a poem which he designated a 'Scottish Song.' Undoubtedly this is a mere Russian rendering of 'The Twa Corbies,' which was probably done again into German.

J. W. M.

THE MOTTO OF MASSACHUSETTS (8th S. vii. 228).—Of the origin of this I can say nothing; but in defence of the criticism of Messrs. Everett and Haynes, as quoted by PROF. BUTLER, may I be allowed to say that the point raised by those scholars was not whether the word "peto" can bear the meaning of "seek to obtain," but whether, when used in conjunction with "ense," the ablative of an instrument of offence, its obvious

and classical signification would not be, as they maintain, "to attack"? Prof. Butler cites, by way of parallel passage, a sentence from Cæsar, which (for the reason given above) is really no parallel at all. Let me commend to his attention such phrases as "petere ungue genas," "petere anxis," "petere spiculo," "petere armis patriam," "petere aprum jaculis," which are used by Ovid, Cicero, Livy, and other classical writers; and I think he will be convinced that, whatever meaning the Massachusetts Latinist "intended the word to bear," it could in the Augustan age have borne no other than I have indicated above, at least in the connexion in which he has placed it.

Oswald Hunter Blair, O.S.B.

Fort Augustus, N.B.

Whisky (8th S. vii. 29, 151).—Is not Mr. Bayne a little too positive in his dictum on the spelling of this word? In Lord John Russell's 'Memoirs of Thomas Moore' (vol. ii. p. 124) I find the poet writes as follows from Paris to Mr. Power, on August 7, 1817: "Stevenson is not in very high force here; the ice is too cold for his stomach, and he cannot get whisky-punch for love or money —accordingly he droops." And Miss Edgeworth, writing to her cousin, Miss Ruxton, on March 20, 1843, from Edgeworthstown, says: "On Friday last, being St. Patrick's Day, there were great doings here, not drunken doings, not drowning the shamrock in whisky" (see A. J. C. Hare's 'Life and Letters of Maria Edgeworth,' vol. ii. p. 298). And how comes it that only recently a well-known firm of Edinburgh spirit merchants sent me some Scotch whiskey, every bottle of which bears the label "The Perfection of Scotch Whiskey, Douglas and Mason, Edinburgh," if, as Mr. Bayne asserts, "Irish distillers have the monopoly of that orthography"? Here we have two first-rate Irish authors writing *whisky* and a first-rate Scotch firm spelling the word *whiskey*, in direct opposition to Mr. Bayne's statement of the case.

C. W. Penny.

Wokingham.

Archdiocese (8th S. vii. 208, 238).—The Reformation introduced a new departure as regards the term *archbishop*. The Pontifical spoke of "Consecration of a bishop elect." The Reformed Rite speaks of the "Form of Consecrating an Archbishop or Bishop." According to the Pontifical, no one can be consecrated an *archbishop*. A priest chosen to be such is consecrated bishop, and bishop he remains until he receives the pall, the outward and visible sign of metropolitan dignity. Thus Cardinal Vaughan, until he received the pall, was, and signed himself, archbishop elect.

Many people think that an archbishop has jurisdiction here, there, and everywhere. I remember a friend of mine, an Anglican clergyman, being surprised at my informing him that Cardinal Manning had no jurisdiction in Scotland, or, indeed, out of his own see, as he himself told me when I once complained of the doings of some one not in his Eminence's diocese. "Remember," he said to me, "I have no jurisdiction outside my own see."

George Angus.

St. Andrews, N.B.

In 'N. & Q.,' 4th S. xii. 493, the Rev. E. L. Blenkinsopp assigns these two reasons for the incorrectness of the term *archdiocese*:—1. "That there can be no such thing as an archdiocese, that is, the diocese set above and dominating over others." 2. "That the archbishop is archbishop of a province; he is bishop of his diocese."

Ed. Marshall.

Notation (8th S. vi. 508; vii. 95).—The Aztecs used a system in which twenty was the radix, having distinct symbols for twenty and the square and cube of twenty, just as the Roman numerals have signs for ten and the square and cube of ten. Prof. Sayce says that the Assyrians used sixty as a mathematical unit, *i.e.*, a radix, and that, for example, IV. stood for $4 \times 60 = 240$, and also that sixty was the unwritten denominator of fractions.

It would appear that they had a system of notation depending on the local value of the figures, like our own, the only difference being that the radix was sixty instead of ten. It is not known whether they had a symbol for zero or nought.

Francesca.

M.A.F. (8th S. vii. 247) indicates Member of the Academy of Florence. William Salter, M.A.F., went to Florence in 1827. He there painted a picture of 'Socrates before the Judges of the Court of Areopagus,' which he exhibited at the Belle Arti. This work gained him great reputation, and he was elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Florence and a professor of the first class of history. The great picture of his in this country is the 'Waterloo Banquet,' a splendid historical work. S. James A. Salter.

Basingfield, Basingstoke.

William Salter (1804-1875) was Member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Florence, of which distinction M.A.F. may be the abbreviated initials (Redgrave). Edward H. Marshall, M.A.

Stolen Relics Restored (8th S. vii. 165).—A remarkable example of restitution occurred recently at Stratford-on-Avon. The vicar (the Rev. G. Arbuthnot) received a mysterious parcel, which was carefully opened, and found to contain a letter and a fragment which had been stolen from the monument of Shakespeare's friend John-a-Combe many years ago. The last owner wished it to be replaced, and on examination the fragment was found to fit a break in the monument, and was therefore duly restored to its place. Este.

"Cole's Esch." (8th S. vii. 248).—Cole's Escheats are seven volumes of the Harleian MSS., Nos. 756–9, 763, 410, and 411. An 'Index Nominum' thereto was printed in 1852 by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., at the Middle Hill Press. T. B. J.

Frozen Eggs (8th S. vii. 168).—In Leicestershire frozen eggs are not considered fit for sale, but it may be because they do not keep so well. This is merely a guess; but, whatever the reason, the fact is as I say. C. C. B.

Old Directories (8th S. v. 329; vi. 89, 254).—At the last reference, by inadvertence, I attributed a quotation which I made to Mr. E. H. Coleman instead of to Este. I regret the slip, which I now correct. Chas. Jas. Fèret.

Horseshoe Monuments (8th S. vii. 109, 175).—It may be worth noting that the arms of the Cistercian Abbey of Fountains, in Yorkshire, refounded about 1143, were, Azure, three horseshoes or, sometimes encircled by a scroll bearing the appropriate motto "Benedicite Fontes Domino." They are of frequent occurrence in the ruined abbey. John Pickford, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

The "Chanticleer" of the Gospels (8th S. vi. 485; vii. 38).—Can Mr. Fenton quote any passage to show that either ἀλέκτωρ or *gallus* was ever used to denote a bugle or the blast of a bugle? If he cannot, I fail to see why, in his new translation, he should wish to change "cock" into "bugle." Seeing that the signal for the relief of the sentries at night was given in the Roman army on a spiral brass instrument called *bucina*, why should not βυκάνη have been used in the Gospels to denote a bugle-blast, if it was that which Peter had to hear? We know that *bucina* was used as equivalent to "watch," for in 'Livy,' xxvi. 15, 6, we have "ut ad tertiam bucinam præsto essent." Curiously enough, Cicero, in his 'Orat. pro Murena,' uses both *gallus* and *bucina* in contrast, which he would hardly have ventured to do if *gallus* had been ever used as equivalent to *bucina*. The passage is c. ix. § 22:—

"Vigilas tu de nocte, ut tuis consultoribus respondeas: ille, ut eo, quo intendit, mature cum exercitu perveniat. Te gallorum, illum bucinarum cantus exsuscitat."

F. C. Birkbeck Terry.

Thomas Carey (8th S. vi. 127, 318, 511; vii. 113, 236).—As to Col. Prideaux's inquiry for a Van Dyck. The "fine whole-length portrait of Margaret Smith, wife of Thomas Carye, Groom of the Bed-chamber to Charles I., an undoubted picture, and possessing all the astonishing power of this incomparable artist, Vandyck; from the Wharton collection, and afterwards in that of Sir Robert Walpole," was thus described by George Robins in his catalogue of the sale at Strawberry Hill, the twentieth day, lot 87. The picture was accordingly sold, May 17, 1842, to Col. Tynte, for 78*l.* 15*s.*, which seems to affirm that the illustrious auctioneer was mistaken about lot 87 being "an undoubted picture," although it might have been John Smith's No. 653, in his 'Catalogue Raisonné' under "Van Dyck." The same authority says there is a half-length portrait of the lady (by Van Dyck understood) in the collection of the Duke of Buccleuch. Faithorne's print shows her to the waist only. At Sir T. Sykes's sale an impression of it fetched 54*l.* 12*s.*, this was before the inscription; another impression, with the inscription, realized only 9*l.* Smith, as above, and M. Guiffrey, in his "Antoine Van Dyck," agree that Paul Pontius engraved the portrait of Mrs. Carye, born Smith, afterwards Lady Herbert, by Van Dyck, but Bromley, period iv., class ix., first subdivision, does not mention this etching, and Wibiral is equally silent, while Bromley and Evans describe Van Gunst's print as a whole length. The Van Dyck itself has eluded my inquiries, and has not been exhibited under either of the lady's three names.

F. G. S.

"Out fire, in frost" (8th S. vii. 186).—Pepys's 'Diary,' December 31, 1664, has:—

Charmes. 4. A Burning.
There came three Angells out of the East;
The one brought fire, the other brought frost—
Out fire; in frost.
In the name of the Father and Son and Holy Ghost.
Amen.

F. C. Birkbeck Terry.

A Washington Christening at Mottingham, co. Kent (8th S. vii. 169, 236).—In Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses' "Laurence Washington, 1 s. of Laurence of London, Esq., St. John's Coll. matric. 4 May, 1638, aged 15, of Garedon, Wilts, a student of Lincoln's Inn, 1639, M.P. Malmesbury, 1661, until his death 17 January, 1661/2, made his will 3 days before, proved 15 May, 1662." There is a discrepancy in the dates, if this is the Laurence Washington baptized at Chiselhurst, 1614; but the connexion between the families of Lewyn, Washington, and Stodard may account for the christening from Mettingham

Ann, wife of Laurence Washington, and mother of the child, was a daughter of William Lewyn, of Ottenden Place, Kent, of Gray's Inn, and judge of the P.C. Canterbury. Laurence Washington, grandfather of the Laurence baptized at Chiselhurst, died December 21, 1619, and was buried in All Saints' Church, Maidstone, was also of Gray's Inn. William Stoddart, son and heir of Nicholas Stoddart, of Moddingham, Kent, Knt., entered Gray's Inn, June 15, 1621.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Washington, of Packington, Knt., married Col. William Legge, father of George, first Baron Dartmouth, and

grandfather of William, first Viscount Lewisham and Earl of Dartmouth. Susanna, another daughter of Sir William Washington, married Reginald Grahme, Lord of the Manor of Lewisham, which he conveyed to his nephew George Legge in 1673. Reginald Grahme was buried at Lewisham, February 12, 1692/3; his widow was buried at Lewisham, February 28, 1698/9. In her will, dated October 6, 1697—an extract of which is given in the transcript of the parish registers of Lewisham by L. L. Duncan, p. 248; proved March 30, 1699, by William, Lord Dartmouth—she names, among others, Mrs. Katherine Tonstall (who was the daughter of her brother Col. Henry Washington, having married first Martin Foster, and secondly Barnabas Tonstall), her nephew William Leg, Esq., her niece Dorothy Heron, and Mrs. Penelope Washington.

On July 21, 1616, Penelope, daughter of Nicholas Stoddard, Knt., was christened at Lee Church, Kent.

She may be the Penelope Washington named in Mrs. Grahme's will, but I have no evidence of such marriage; if she was, this marriage, together with the above entries, show the close intimacy between the three families, and will in some measure account for the christening of Laurence Washington at Chiselhurst.

Nicholas Stoddard, Esq. (last heir male of that ancient family), was buried at Lewisham, December 21, 1765. R. C. Bostock.

Sir Lawrence Washington, afterwards of Garsdon, Wilts, which he purchased, had at least three sons and one daughter, Anne, the wife of Christopher Guise. His only surviving son, Laurence, was baptized September 30, 1622, and died January 17, 1661/2. That there were two other and elder sons is evident from the letter of Anne, Lady Washington, to her sister Judith, Lady Isham, at Lamport (both were Lewyns). The letter speaks of the recent loss of her two sons, and was probably written early in 1618. One of these two sons was a Laurence, buried December 29, 1617, at St. Dunstan-in-the-West. Perhaps the other was Laurence also. Anyhow the Laurence baptized in 1614, at Mottingham, died in infancy before the date of the letter. See *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, vol. i. pp. 233–6, &c.; also *Harper's Magazine*. With respect to the Laurence of Simon Heynes, of Turweston, see *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, vol. v. pp. 122–4.

Henry Isham Longden.

Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

Christianity injurious to Rome (8th S. vii. 207).—The words quoted from Capgrave may be illustrated from a well-known passage which occurs in the Old English version of the 'Chronicle of the World' of Orosius (Bk. i. chap. x.). When Alaric and his Goths captured and sacked Rome, A.D. 396, the adherents of the old religion were ready to refer all the miseries of the time to Christianity. This theory was combated by St. Augustine in many of his sermons, and it was with the express purpose of refuting it that he undertook his great work 'De Civitate Dei,' written between the years 412 and 426. Augustine also persuaded his friend Orosius, who was a Spanish priest, to draw up a compendium of universal history, with the view of supporting his own refutation of the charge made by pagan writers that Christianity had brought complete ruin upon the Roman world. Orosius in the 'Chronicle' shows that earlier ages had been as calamitous as his own. This compendium of Orosius was translated into English by King Alfred, or, at any rate, under his superintendence. The passage in Alfred's version of Orosius, which may be adduced in illustration of Capgrave's words, occurs on p. 48 of Sweet's 'Orosius' (E.E.T.S. No. 79). The passage which is given below is taken from the modern rendering of Orosius, added to the Anglo-Saxon version, which is appended to Pauli's 'Life of Alfred the Great' (Bohn's edition, p. 231):

"How immoderately ye Romans murmur and complain that ye are now worse in this Christendom than those Gentiles were, because the Goths have plundered you a little, and taken your city, and slain a few of you. .....How blindly many people speak about Christendom: that it is worse now than it was before.....Think what peace men had before Christendom, when their women (Penthesilia and her Amazons) did so much evil on this earth."

If any one will compare the passage in Alfred's version with the Latin of Orosius, as he may do in Sweet's edition, he will see that the English is a somewhat rhetorical paraphrase of the original Latin. A. L. Mayhew.

Oxford.

The first two chapters of Arnobius, 'Adversus Gentes,' will suffice to show that one of the calumnies of the heathen which the early Christian apologists were required to answer was "postquam esse in mundo Christiana gens cœpit, terrarum orbem periisse." A reference to the note upon this passage from the first chapter among the notes of Orellius, Arnob. Lips. 1816, pars i. p. 277, will show further that:—

"Ita adscribebant eo tempore causas malorum omnium Christianis, et deos aiebant Christianorum impietate exasperatos mala omnia, quæcunque humanum genus urgebant, excitare. Conf. Tert. 'Ap.' c. xl.; August. 'de Civ.' II. capp. ii. iii.; Cypr. 'ad Demetr.,' &c."

More exactly to the purpose of the query is this of St. August., *u.s.*, l. ii. c. ii.:—

"Superiore itaque libro.....occurrit mihi respondendum esse primitus eis, qui hæc bella, quibus mundus iste conteritur, maximeque Romanæ urbis recentem a barbaris vastationem Christianæ religioni tribuunt."

St. Cyprian, *u.s.*, c. i. ("Libr. of the Fathers," p. 200), has:—

"When however you assert that very many persons complain, that to us is to be imputed, that wars arise more frequently, that pest and famine rage, that long seasons of drought suspend the fall of rain, it becomes no longer a duty to be silent, lest silence should argue not modest feeling, but sense of weakness."

Cf. references in note. ED. MARSHALL.

"ARTISTS' GHOSTS" (8th S. v. 227, 336, 374, 395).—Is not your correspondent S. mistaken in saying that "the expression of 'artists' ghosts' arose in the case of the sculptor Noble"? Was it not in the case of the sculptor Belt; culminating in the *cause célèbre* of Belt *v.* Lawes, which so engrossed the attention of the artistic world of London some years ago? J. S. UDAL.

Fiji.

JOHN LILBURNE (8th S. vi. 168).—The date of his birth is 1618. MR. SPARLING will find an interesting note concerning his hero in Drake's 'Hundred of Blackheath,' p. 211. AYEAHR.

VALUE OF MONEY (8th S. vii. 107).—With reference to this question, it may interest your correspondent to learn that Shakespear purchased, in 1602, of the Comb family, 107 acres of land situated in the neighbourhood of Stratford-on-Avon for the sum of 320*l.*, "henceforth for ever peaceably, and quietly to have, holde, occupie possess and enjoye," &c. Thus it appears that the amount paid per acre in this purchase would about correspond to the annual rental of such land in the present day. T. F. F.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XLII. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

BEGINNING with O'Duinn and concluding with Owen, the forty-second volume of the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' like much modern legislation, starts with Ireland to end with Wales. There is but one name of highest importance, that of Sir Richard Owen, who receives sympathetic and appreciative treatment at the hands of his colleague, Sir Wm. H. Flower, K.C.B., F.R.S. In names of secondary or tertiary importance the volume is rich. The most interesting biography which appears is perhaps that, by the editor, of Sir Thomas Overbury, the celebrated poet and victim of Court intrigues. With how much obstinacy Overbury contributed to his own defeat and death is to most readers first made evident, much of the information now supplied having slept in MS. or being only accessible in works outside ordinary ken. Besides the Earl and Countess of Somerset and the Earl of Northampton, who participated in Overbury's murder, King James himself was suspected of some knowledge of it—an assumption on which Mr. Lee at least throws no doubt. A second biography of scarcely less interest, also from the editor's pen, is that of Thomas Otway, whose genius, embarrassments, and misfortunes, including his passion for Mrs. Barry, assign him a conspicuous position in dramatic history. Concerning this eminently pathetic writer, Mr. Lee, while holding contemptible his comic efforts, with the exception of one translation from Molière, says, daringly, that he was, as a tragic dramatist, "worthy to rank with the greatest of Shakespeare's contemporaries." In tragic passion and in imagination even this utterance may be defended. Otway lacked, however, the poetic utterance of Webster or Beaumont and Fletcher. That he was the disciple of an English predecessor is also said with equal truth and justice. Mr. Lee also deals with Oulton, the dramatist and historian of the stage, and with Sir John Ogle. A valuable estimate of the work and service of Robert Owen, the Socialist, is contributed by Mr. Leslie Stephen. Owen is described, paradoxically, as "one of those intolerable bores who are the salt of the earth"; and it is told of him how in certain influential circles he was regarded as a social butt, "whose absurdity was forgiven for his good humour." In his later years, Mr. Stephen holds that his head was turned until he attached to his idea an almost magical efficacy. Another delightful life, from the same source, is that of Laurence Oliphant, the author of 'Piccadilly.' Colonel Vetch depicts the brilliant career of Sir James Outram, narrating, concerning him, the phrase long current in India that "a fox is a fool and a lion a coward compared with James Outram." The Rev. W. Hunt has many lives of Northumbrian kings and other early potentates, Osreds, Osrics, and the like, and of saints, as Oswald. These are most short, but comprehensive, inasmuch as they supply all that is known. Among valuable contributions by Mr. C. H. Firth are two on Richard Overton, the pamphleteer, and on Robert Overton, the soldier and friend of Milton, respectively, and one on John Okey, the regicide. Among the names of contributors bringing saddening associations are those of the late Precentor Venables, who is responsible for several articles, and of the late Dr. Greenhill, whose memoir of James Adey Ogle, left unfinished, has been concluded by Mr. E. H. Marshall. Among the most important and assiduous writers in the volume are Prof. Laughton, the highest authority upon our seamen; Mr. W. P. Courtney; and his associate in the 'Bibliotheca Cornubiensis,' Mr. G. C. Boase. Mr. Russell Barker, too, is largely represented. Mr. Seccombe is responsible for the lives of John Ogle, (known as Mad Ogle), Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne, and many others. An excellent article on John Oldmixon is by Mr. G. A. Aitken. Dr. Garnett writes judiciously, and somewhat guardedly, concerning Arthur O'Shaughnessy, the poet, and with less reticence concerning Charles Ollier. Oldys and John Opie are assigned to Mr. Thompson Cooper. The life of Sir John Oldcastle is by Prof. Tout. Miss Elizabeth Lee has a capital memoir of Mrs. Opie. Our space forbids our dwelling, in each succeeding volume, upon the admirable work that is sent in; and we have thus left unmentioned valuable contributions by men such as Dr. Rawson Gardiner, the President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Mr. Sketchley, Mr. R. E. Graves, Mr. Rigg, Mr. Bayne, and the newly appointed head of the National Portrait Gallery, Mr. Lionel Cust. The volume is up to the highest level.

The Early Oxford Press. Bibliography of Printing and Publishing at Oxford, 1468–1640. By Falconer Madan, M.A. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

To Mr. Falconer Madan bibliography is under many obligations. One more is added to the number in the publication of his 'Early Oxford Press.' The scheme long contemplated by Cotton—like Mr. Madan, himself a sub-librarian of the Bodleian—of giving a detailed account of the progress of printing in Oxford is, then, practically carried out. The reasons why the bibliography is arrested at the year 1640 are stated by Mr. Madan. At that year stops the British Museum Catalogue of Early English books, and there stops also Mr. Arber's transcript of the Stationers' Company's registers. Mr. Madan also avoids

what he calls the dismal prospect of that trackless wilderness—the literature of the Civil War. The first part, dealing with the *incunabula*, to many readers the most interesting portion, saw the light some short time ago. The information it supplied is now, however, supplemented and modified. To readers well up in bibliographical subjects it is known that the first book printed in Oxford constitutes a complete crux. The book in question is ascribed to St. Jerome, but is in reality by Tyrannius Rufinus of Aquileia. It bears the date on the colophon, which is reproduced in facsimile, of the 17th day of December, 1468. Now, supposing that date to be accurate—and it is given on every known copy, and is in no instance corrected—Oxford would have anticipated Westminster and St. Albans by nine to twelve years in introducing printing into England. More than this, Oxford would take the lead of Paris, Lyons, Utrecht, Valentia, Buda-Pesth, Trient and Saragossa, in all of which places printing presses were established before they reached London. The impression now of the best bibliographers—Henry Bradshaw, Thomas Blades, Mr. Madan, and Mr. Duff—is that an X has dropped out of the date MDCCCCLXVIII. and that it should be 1478. Nothing, however, up to now is definitely settled, and some authorities, including Cotton, whose 'Typographical Gazetteer' is a specially useful book of bibliographical reference, assume the date to be correct. It is, of course, possible that some printer, allured by the reputation of Oxford as a centre of learning, found his way over with his press, but the assumption is not easy. Mr. Madan shows that the long period which elapses between the first book, supposing the date to be 1468, and the second, which appeared in 1479, is not unparalleled in other cases. Some special features are now for the first time seen. The title-pages of the volumes are admirably shown by the employment of roman and italic capitals, as well as ordinary type; the chief type used in each book is mentioned, and other innovations of a sufficiently noteworthy kind are introduced. In addition to facsimiles, many of which appear at the close of the volume, some genuine pages from books of no special rarity printed in Oxford are inserted. Mr. Madan's method and matter are alike excellent, and the volume is in every respect a credit to the Clarendon Press.

A Summary Catalogue of Historic Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford which have not hitherto been Catalogued in the Quarto Series. By Falconer Madan, M.A. Vol. III. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

Here is another volume of paramount interest from the learned and indefatigable sub-librarian of the Bodleian. Though announced as the third volume, it is practically the first of six. Volumes i. and ii. will consist of a reprint of the Catalogue of Bodleian MSS., by Dr. Edward Bernard, published in folio in 1697. This catalogue comprised all the MS. volumes in the library which had been collected before that date. Its numeration, 1–8716, is continued in the present volume, which begins with No. 8717, and comprises the collections received during the eighteenth century. According to the present scheme, which may undergo some modification, vols. iv. and v. will give collections acquired since 1800 and small groups or single MSS., obtained from 1697 to 1890. A sixth volume will be devoted to current accessions from 1890, with a general index. A good many of the MSS. described are naturally Biblical, liturgical, and theological. Greek language and literature is poorly, and Latin language and literature largely represented. British history and topography are important heads. It is pleasant to find that there is a good deal of English poetry of the seventeenth century by writers such as Carew, Corbet, Basse, and Wotton. These are in the Rawlinson MSS., which also comprise English ballads of 1580–90. Most of these are well known, and have been frequently gone over. We have little hope, accordingly, of a find such as Mr. Grosart has made in Dublin. The Rawlinson MSS. constitute, of course, the distinguishing feature of the collection. A portrait and a full account of Rawlinson are found under the date 1755 in the second edition of Macray's 'Annals of the Bodleian,' 1890. It is difficult to convey to the reader the manner in which Mr. Madan has executed this portion of his long, onerous, and most necessary task. His volume will lighten the labour of research and will secure him the gratitude of workers and scholars.

The Post in Grant and Farm. By J. W. Hyde. (Black.)

Mr. Hyde has already demonstrated his intimate acquaintance with the inner working of the Post Office on its romantic and sensational side. In the present volume he approaches the subject from the graver point of view of the historian, and presents us with a full and circumstantial account of the growth and development of the institution during one limited period, viz., between the years 1652 and 1677. He supplies a superabundance of illustrative extracts from documents and letters in the Public Records, some sufficiently trivial; and the book is further inflated beyond what would be its natural dimensions owing to the lines being heavily leaded out. Mr. Hyde does not seem to be aware of the elaborate work covering much of the same ground which was published a little more than a year ago by Mr. Herbert Joyce, otherwise he would hardly make the claim of his preface that none had been before him in this field of investigation.

Mr. Hyde points out that the remarkable tardiness of the posts in their delivery of letters during the period he deals with was due to the execrable condition of the roads, which frequently were all but impassable. The technical term "dead letter," it is interesting to note, was already applied to those letters which could not be delivered so far back as 1677. Another fact not generally known, which is here disinterred from the dust of forgotten documents, is that in the latter year the Duke of York, afterwards James II., held the office of Postmaster-General, and in that capacity issued a circular to his subordinates.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:

On all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rule. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

Thomas Ratcliffe ("Lombard Street to a China orange").—See 5th S. i. 189, 234, 337; iv. 17.

Notice.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE
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